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In offering this list of Sedum to the public, I have endeavored to have the correct names. They have all been checked with "Praeger's Account of Sedum in Cultivation," "Bailey's Cyclopedia," and other writings on Sedums.

I have tried to give a description of each plant, so it might be known if already in a collection. I have been growing Sedum for the last fifteen years, and have some varieties I do not find in "Praeger's." These are in under the names I bought them, and the description as they grow here.

Terms: Unless otherwise priced, I will send plants anywhere in the United States Parcel Post paid, at 35 cents each. No orders accepted for less than three plants.

All plants field grown and hardy here. Sedum reset every season to make strong, vigorous plants.

My gardens have been inspected by "The Department of Agriculture," and given a permit to ship anywhere. Thanking you for any orders I may receive.

Yours for success,

BETTY K. FARR,
63 Mill Street,
Woburn, Mass.

U. S. Department of Agriculture.

JAN 27 1933

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
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SEDUM

Acre 1753. Gold Moss—Makes evergreen mats even on top of a dry wall or large boulder. In June is covered with large yellow flowers. Two inches.

Acri-Minor—More slender and lighter green.

Aizoon, Linn 1753—An old garden plant about one foot high with flat cymes of yellow flowers in July.

Alboroseum—A tall border plant much like Spectabile, except that the flowers are white with pink center, fifteen inches.

Alboroseum Variegatum—A form with a white blotch in the center of the leaf. It makes a large plant.

Album-White Stonecrop—Four to six inches high, forms a thick creeping mat of small foliage and white flowers. This is very variable and there are several varieties of the type. All evergreen.

Album-Foliis Oblongis—A long leafed variety making a thick, deep green moss which is very good for edging or ground cover. Flowers white or blush. Has been sold as "Tenuifolium."

Album Micranthum—Makes a dark green carpet which keeps its green color in the winter, making a thick ground cover. Four inches.

Altissimum—A tall, sturdy variety from the Mediterranean Basin. Has round heads of pale yellow flowers in July and August. The foliage has a gray tone which becomes purple toward winter. A good rock garden plant.

Anopetalum—A species much like Reflexum in growth, of a gray color with a pale yellow flower head in July.

Asiaticum—A deciduous form eight inches high with long, narrow leaves and straw colored flowers. It makes a good shrubby plant for the rock garden.

Brevifolium, Var. Quinguefarium—Neat growing sort with short, fat dark green leaves. If in a dry, sunny place, the tips of the growth which are arranged in five spiral rows, is quite a bright red, making it look as if the plant was covered with little red petaled flowers. It needs good drainage.

Carneum—Is sometimes listed as "Lineare Var."—It has long, narrow, gray leaves with a white marginal stripe, the stems are pink, occasionally there is a white shoot. It makes a little tree about six inches high. It may not be quite as hardy as other Sedums.

Dasyphyllum—A Sedum for the choicest rock garden. A little evergreen cushion of blue gray beads two inches high, topped with tiny rosy-white flowers. It has been grown in English gardens since 1753. It wants a well drained spot.

Elegans—Imported from Europe, has evergreen foliage of steel-blue, making a beautiful plant the entire year. It is of the Rupestre type growing about six inches.

Ellacombianum—A distinct species of the Kamtschat-icmu type with bright yellow-green foliage which turns to beautiful Autumn tints in the Fall. The flowers are a clear yellow. Seven inches.

Ewersii—Not a common variety although long in cultivation. It is a shrubby plant 6 to 9 inches with large blue-gray leaves and rose-purple flowers. Flowers in September unlike any other Sedum.

Forsterianum—A green form of the Rupestre type with needle-like foliage making it look like a dwarf evergreen. Six inches.

Hispanicum—A pretty little perennial creeping along into a solid gray-green mat 2 inches high with white flowers in June.

Hespanicum Glancum—A blue-gray form.

Kamtschaticum—Is a handsome plant of dark green foliage which dies down in the winter. The flowers are dark orange. Good for the front of the border or large rock. Six to nine inches.

Kamtschaticum Variegatum—An irregular band of white on the leaves combined with the orange flowers. Makes a beautiful rock garden plant. Not quite as strong grower as the type. Five to six inches.

Lydium—This makes dainty cushions of moss-green foliage, if in rich, deep soil, and if in poor, dry soil, it becomes reddish. The flower stems are red with close flat heads of white flowers. One to two inches.

Lydium Glancum—The same only the mossy cushions are a soft blue-gray-green, and it does not turn red.

Middendorfianum—A choice variety from Manchuria, making a dark green shrublet 6 inches high. In the late summer it turns a dark reddish brown, and the old stems die, leaving a close mat of red rosettes carpeting the bed over winter.

Monregalense—A neat little plant 3 to 5 inches high with white flowers in July and August.

Murale—A mossy type similar to *S. Album* but with very dark foliage which turns red in the winter. Has pale pink flowers. It is a very useful little plant. Three to four inches.

Nicasense—Another of the Rupestre Group. This is a dwarf purple-glaucous evergreen form with the leaves arranged in six spiral rows. The flowers are a pale yellow.

Obtusatum—A western Sedum which forms dense little twisted tree-like plants with thick spathulate leaves. The flowers are yellow. Four inches.

Oregonum—Similar to *S. Obtusatum*, only a bright green, and stronger growth.

Populifolium—A most distinct Sedum in its slender, busy growth, and long stemmed poplar-like leaves, which fall in the Autumn. One foot.

Pulchellum—One of the best Sedums. Fine yellow-green foliage tipped with orange-red in the Fall and Winter making a thick carpet over a damp, sunny place. The flowers are a soft lilac-rose. It is one of our native Sedums.

Reflexum—A gray evergreen specie of the Ruspestre group, about six inches high. The tall flower stems carry yellow flower heads in July. A very pretty plant.

Reflexum, Cristatum—A green variety and one of the most curious of Sedums. Among the normal shoots which are produced and flower freely are other broad flattened stems which are crested. These do not flower.

Rhodanthum—Is rather a rare variety about one foot high with rose colored flower heads. Deciduous.

Rupestre—Is one of the most decorative of the evergreen creeping Sedums. The tips are glaucous green, the stems are shaggy with withered leaves which change to beautiful shades of orange and red.

Rupestre Minus—Is much smaller in all its parts and

assumes much brighter colors, which hold well into the Spring.

Sarmentosum—Is easily known by its long, vine-like stems, and light green, narrow leaves in threes. It is a fast grower and should be used with care, if at all, in a rock garden. It makes one of the best ground covers and will drape a bank with green and gold if given half a chance.

Septangulare—Is very interesting in its spiral growth of seven rows of leaves. It belongs with the *Rupestre* group, is evergreen and about four inches high.

Sexangulare—A nice little plant somewhat like *S. Acre Minor*, differing from that in being very dark green and its little fine, leaves being arranged in six straight rows.

Sieboldii—A handsome Japanese Sedum which has been cultivated for nearly one hundred years, and is still an aristocrat of the family. It is herbaceous coming up each spring in a fountain shape. The seven to eight inch stems falling to make a perfect mound of gray foliage, each leaf edged with pink. In October each stem ends in a crown of beautiful pink flowers.

Spathulatum—Is one of the West American Sedums, and needs a somewhat damp, shady place. It makes loose rosettes of glaucous foliage. The flower stems are about six inches with yellow flowers.

Spectabile—Give this good, rich soil in the border, and you will have a noble plant, which will give you large flower heads in September, 18 inches. All of the *Spectabile* type are deciduous.

Spectabile Brilliant—This is not quite as tall as the type, has larger flower heads of amaranth red.

Spuriu—Is a creeping or running stonecrop. Evergreen making one of the best for ground covers. The flowers are large, light pink.

Spuriu Calba—Sometimes called *Oppositifolium*. Is a white flowering variety, forming very thick mats of foliage.

Spuriu Splendens—This is one of the most showy flowering of the low Sedums, very bright crimson.

Stenopetalum—A choice rock garden plant of soft gray and purple shades. It should be used more freely, evergreen, yellow flowers. Three inches.

Stoloniferum—This is often confused with *S. Spuriu*. It is quite distinct by being much smaller, red stems, foliage turns red in the winter, and the leaves in close opposite pairs. Light pink flowers.

Stoloniferum Coccineum—Rosy-crimson flowers and the most brilliant winter foliage.

Telephium Atropurpureum—Bronze foliage with buff flowers in September. Eighteen inches.

Ternatum—Our first Sedum to bloom in the spring with only four parts to its white flower. Its leaves come in whorls of three. It likes a damp, shady place, but will grow anywhere.

Ternatum Minus—Much smaller.

I also have a good collection of *Sempervisums* started, but have not got them in quantity enough to list at this time.